

## The Knoxville Independent

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718 GAY STREET.  
OFFICE PHONE (OLD).....296  
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD).....686

Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

District 19.  
Headquarters, Pineville, Ky.  
Graysville, Tenn.T. J. Smith.....President  
Graysville, Tenn.P. P. Lynch.....Vice President  
Soddy, Tenn.T. M. Gann.....Secretary-Treas.  
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DELEGATES TO TENNESSEE  
FEDERATION OF LABOR

T. J. Smith.....Graysville, Tenn.

Alf Martin.....Soddy, Tenn.

Thos. M. Gann.....Knoxville, Tenn.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR  
TENNESSEE

T. J. Smith.....Graysville, Tenn.

DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY FED-  
ERATION OF LABOR

John Jeffrey.....Pittsburg, Ky.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR  
KENTUCKY

John McIlquhan.....Pittsburg, Ky.

## Would Avoid Clothing Strikes.

There will shortly be formed a general organization of contractors for every section of the clothing industry in New York. The purpose of this organization is to put an end to the continual strife in the industry by a general working recognition of labor unions and the abolishment of open shops.

## Trainmen Win Victory.

A threatened strike on the Hudson tubes, which connect New York and New Jersey, was averted. A compromise was reached between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the road management. Thirty-two discharged employees have been reinstated, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has been recognized by the company. All differences have been amicably settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

## WARNS MINE OWNERS.

Umpire Neill Declares Anthracite Operators Discobey Law.

Umpire Charles P. Neill of the conciliation board in deciding the grievances of the miners of the Harleigh No. 7 colliery declares that the quibbling of anthracite operators over back pay and pay rates "may be justly considered an attempt to destroy the orderly processes through which the last agreement was negotiated."

He declares that the miners throughout the anthracite field are entitled to back pay, the increase agreed upon and that any effort to penalize the workers threatens the peaceful conditions of the region.

The umpire declares that it is "absolutely essential to the success of the system in effect in the anthracite field for the peaceful settlement of any controversies that the retroactive features of the decisions be maintained with scrupulous fidelity."

In the Harleigh case the company alleged that back pay could not be given some men because they were formerly contract men and that the company had no records on which to base the increase.

The umpire declares that it is the duty of the companies to keep a record and that any effort to deny pay for lack of records is but a mere matter of quibbling.

LOYALTY TO FLAG  
THE WATCHWORDOrganized Labor Stands For  
Freedom and Democracy.

READY TO DEFEND NATION

Principles of Unionism Must Be Maintained in Order That Workers May Render Greater Service—Value of Cultivating Friendly Relations With Employers—The Shorter Day.

[From report of John F. Tobin, general president Boot and Shoe Workers' union.]

Let loyalty be our watchword, loyalty to the country and to the flag, to the institutions of freedom and democracy, to humanity, that the whole world may be a better place; to the government and to all duly constituted authorities.

Some of us must march with the armies, others must make the guns and the munitions, others must make the shoes that the armies march in, and still others must make the food, clothing and other necessities both for the men that march and for those that supply them. Let us each and all strive to be loyal in every sense.

Let loyalty be our watchword also in our service to the cause of organized labor. Let us be just as patriotic in our labor work as we are in all matters of national service, remembering always that the man who avoids service to his fellow man in the ranks of labor, in the ranks of industry or in the ranks of democracy and liberty for all people is just as much a slacker as the man who attempts to evade military service in the national defense.

During the past two years substantial increases in wages have been secured generally throughout our organization, in some instances being repeated several times. Our organization is getting along very well by cultivating friendly relations between employers and employees under the provisions of our arbitration contract.

It has been demonstrated that the practice of diplomacy and friendly conferences produces practical results, while strong arm methods and revolutionary threats do not frighten employers, but rather stimulate retaliation and are barren of results of any benefit to the general membership of such self styled unions.

As indicated in our reports to our last convention two years ago, the tendency in our craft has been toward a shorter hour week rather than a short hour day, and we have made more progress on the short hour week.

This result seems to be a natural development of the condition that existed two years ago when it was apparent that more of our local unions and members were interested in a short hour week with Saturday half holiday than they were in any straight short hour day.

Two years ago we recommended that the short hour week should be the slogan, and the recent settlement in Brooklyn, followed extensively in nearby and other communities, carries a fifty hour week, with a Saturday half holiday the year round.

We believe that every effort should be made to organize the unorganized shoe workers and to obtain for them the benefits of the short hour week and Saturday half holiday, so that those of us who are working under these favorable conditions will not be at a competitive disadvantage. It seems clear that we must find our shorter workday in the shorter hour week.

The most important factor in bringing about the growth of our organization against the obstacles mentioned and to make that growth stable and permanent has been our union stamp. It is and always has been our greatest organizing factor.

During the past two years we have endeavored to keep our union stamp constantly before the public, always urging the purchases of shoes bearing the union stamp.

We have done this by persistent advertising and visiting labor organizations and conventions and gatherings of working people. We have created a market for union stamp shoes which is of some consequence, but not nearly so valuable as it can be made with a fuller co-operation of our own membership and the labor movement in general, which we hope to receive in larger measure in the years to come.

In this connection permit us to say that we will receive a degree of co-operation from the labor movement in proportion to that which we deserve. If we are thorough unionists and make ourselves so recognized by our sister unions in the American Federation of Labor and all branches and subdivisions thereof we will receive a greater measure of co-operative support. In order to be entitled to receive we must give.

We must give our active service and support not only to our own organization, but to the affiliated unions of other trades. We must be live wires in the labor movement, always working earnestly and persistently for the common cause of organized labor in general, thus qualifying ourselves for our own benefit in particular.

## Ago Law Suspended.

The management of the Pennsylvania railroad has suspended temporarily the rule prohibiting the employment of men over forty-five years of age. Men over that age may be employed during the war.

Call for Union Label Shoes.  
We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.PLANNING TO HELP  
WOMAN WORKERS

Policy of the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League.

SEEKS BENEFICIAL LAWS

Aims to Improve Workers' Condition Through Organization and Legislation—Education of Wage Earners as Aid to That End—Favors Federal Eight Hour Law.

By FLORENCE L. SANVILLE,  
Secretary and treasurer of the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia.

The first meeting of the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League in its new home in that city was a forecast of what it hopes to become to the wage earning women of the community.

In the executive board meeting, which took place first, and in the open meeting of members and friends, which followed, the twofold purpose of the league was evident—first, the improving of the workers' conditions through organization and through legislation; second, the education of wage earning women so that they may more effectively secure these ends.

The most important action taken by the executive board was the vote in favor of supporting the workers in the shirtmaking trade in the demands for improved conditions which they have sent in to the manufacturers in that industry. A letter from the secretary of local No. 153 of the United Garment Workers was read urging the assistance of the Women's Trade Union League in extending their organization among the American girls in the shirt-making trade. Women constitute a very large part of the workers in this industry, and they now represent about two-thirds of the organized workers.

Information was also received by the executive board concerning the situation in a closely allied trade—that of the waist, silk suit and children dressmakers. This strong union of more than 5,000 men and women concluded an agreement just a year ago at the end of a short strike. For some weeks past negotiations have been in progress between the workers and employers. The union has wished to see enforced the wage scale for cutters, the principle of which was granted by the board of arbitration at the close of the strike in January, 1916, but has not been enforced. The union desires this put into operation now and is anxious for the matter to go before the arbitration board so that a minimum wage may be established. This board was chosen at the time of the strike a year ago and determined the agreement under which the union and the manufacturers have since operated.

An important matter was acted upon by the executive board. That was the decision to form a joint publicity committee with other organizations of women in the city for carrying on the educational campaign in behalf of the eight hour day for wage earning women in Pennsylvania. A letter of invitation to this effect has been sent out to the more important women's clubs and civic organizations.

The general meeting was addressed by Miss Emma Stegahen of Chicago, secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, and by Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, secretary of the National Consumers' League. Mrs. Kelley spoke on the proposed federal eight hour bill for women which is to be introduced into congress. This measure will limit the hours of work of women engaged in the manufacture of goods for interstate commerce to eight hours a day and will aim to operate on the same basis as the recent federal child labor law. The Consumers' League and the Women's Trade Union League are co-operating both as national organizations and in their local branches for the enactment of uniform laws establishing an eight hour day for women.

The meeting was attended by workers from the bindery trade, hosiery manufacture, woolen yarn and upholstery trades, waist makers, cloak finishers and cigarmakers, as well as of office and department store workers. All except the last two of these groups have trade union organizations.

A resolution was adopted calling upon representatives in congress to act quickly and favorably on the Casey bill to establish a women's division in the bureau of statistics in the department of labor.

## Short Day and Longevity.

In Pearson's Magazine of recent issue appears an article under the title "The Printer's Fight For Life and Victory." Recounting the benefits derived from the acquisition of the eight hour day, the writer estimates that the two hours' reduction in the working day has annually added a thousand years of leisure to the playtime of the members of the union, resulting in an increase in the average length of life of printers. He says: "In 1900, when the nine hour day was born, the products of the ten hour day were dying. The average age at death was 41.25 years. Eight years later, when the eight hour day had just been gained, the average printer lived 46.05 years. Eight years of the eight hour regime raised that average to 51.72 years." This increase in longevity the writer credits solely to the reduction in the number of working hours.

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Query and  
Reply  
Department

How many battles were fought during the civil war?

Collisions between belligerents on land and water were as follows: In 1861, 156; 1862, 546; 1863, 627; 1864, 779; 1865, 133, a total of 2,231. Of this number 149 were battles in which the federal casualties were 500 or over, as follows: 1861, 5; 1862, 37; 1863, 22; 1864, 62; 1865, 23. These are properly called "battles," while the others are variously classed as engagements, actions, encounters, skirmishes, etc.

When did Colonel Michael Corcoran meet his death and how? Can you give me a sketch of his career?

Colonel Corcoran met his death near Fairfax Court House, Va., Dec. 22, 1863, by the fall of his horse upon him while riding with General Thomas Francis Meagher.

He was born in Carrowkeel, County Sligo, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1827, the son of a captain in the British army. Appointed to the Irish constabulary when eighteen, he resigned in 1849 from motives of patriotism and came to New York, where he became a clerk in the postoffice and later held a clerkship under the city register. Entering the Sixty-ninth regiment as a private, he rose from grade to grade and became its colonel in August, 1863.

On the first call for troops the Sixty-ninth went to the front. At Bull Run Colonel Corcoran was captured, and to add to the discomforts of prison life he was one of the officers reserved for execution in case the federal government should carry out its announced purpose of executing the crews of privateers. Released on exchange Aug. 15, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers and organized the Corcoran legion. After checking the advance of the enemy upon Norfolk in the spring of 1863 the legion was assigned to the Army of the Potomac in August of the same year and was a portion thereof at the time General Corcoran met his death.

Can a modern submarine submerge in five minutes?

Yes.  
I should like to know something about the Japanese parliament and courts.

The Japanese parliament consists of a house of peers and a house of representatives. The house of peers contains both nobles and distinguished commoners. Princes of the imperial blood and princes and marquises sit in it by right of title. Counts, viscounts and barons elect members of their orders. The emperor appoints the commoners of distinction, and there are also seats for the highest taxpayers, one from each prefecture. At present the house of peers contains 12 princes of the blood, 13 princes, 33 marquises, 17 counts, 68 viscounts, 66 barons, 122 men nominated by the emperor and 48 highest taxpayers.

Members of the house of representatives are elected by male Japanese subjects twenty-five years of age or over and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 yen (\$5). There are 381 members, 181 from city districts and the rest from the country districts.

The Japanese courts know no trial by jury. A judge or judges decide every case. Candidates for judgeships have to pass an examination. They are appointed for life, but may be removed for crime, and they sit in both civil and criminal cases. There is one supreme court, with 25 judges and six procurators. Below this are seven courts of appeals, with 135 judges and 96 procurators. Below these are 955 district judges sitting in 50 district courts, 74 district branch courts, 312 local and 1,400 branches of local courts.

What is the proper address of the president of the United States? Would it be proper to say "his excellency?"

The address of the president is simply "The President of the United States." In the first congress there was debate over a title, and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "his excellency" and by others as "his highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the constitution."

Are all soldiers spoken of as "troops" or is that name only given to bodies of cavalry?

The term "troops" is used to designate any aggregation of soldiers. It is also used for two or more units of cavalry, a "troop" of cavalry corresponding to a "battery" of field artillery, a "company" of infantry, coast artillery engineers or signal, sanitary or supply troops.

How many children has Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and what are their names? How many are married and which ones? To what rulers of Europe is he related? Is his daughter married and to whom?

Kaiser Wilhelm in 1881 married Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and they had six sons and one daughter—Friedrich Wilhelm, William Eitel Friedrich, Adalbert, August Wilhelm, Oscar, Joachim and Victoria Louise. All of these are married. The daughter, Victoria Louise, was married in 1913 to Prince Ernest August, duke of Cumberland. Kaiser Wilhelm is a cousin of the present king of England, also of the czarina of Russia, the queen of Spain and a brother-in-law of the king of Greece.

## United Mine Workers.

Two thousand six hundred and twenty-one local unions are affiliated to the International, and the combined membership is 282,162.

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We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

## A Health to the Fighting Man

by Wilbur D. Nesbit  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—  
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.  
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.  
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;  
Who tunes his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,  
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;  
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,  
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;  
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears  
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear  
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;  
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,  
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;  
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp  
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.

(Copyright, 1917, by W. D. Nesbit.)

## "MADE IN AMERICA"

What a Golden  
Chance!Americans, after the war  
what?

The deluge!

Yes, the deluge of foreign  
made goods. Europe will  
strain every nerve to regain  
her lost trade here.You can prevent this. You  
can stem the deluge. Begin  
now to buy only "Made In  
America" goods—and stick  
to it!TO G. M. SPITZER, PALES-  
TINE SPITZER, OTTIE SPITZ-  
ER, W. P. WILLARD, ANNA  
MAY WILLARD AND LOUISA  
WILLARDA. V. Hileman, Administrator. vs  
Isabella Claiborne, et alState of Tennessee. In Chancery  
Court of Knox County. No. 15455In this cause it appearing from  
the bill filed, which is sworn to  
that the defendants, G. M. Spitzer,  
Palestine Spitzer, Oattie Spitzer W.  
B. Willard, Anna May Willard and  
Louisa Willard all of them are non-  
residents of the State of Tennessee,  
that the ordinary process cannot be  
served upon them, it is ordered that  
said defendants appear before the  
Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee,  
on or before the first Monday of  
Sept. next and make defense to  
said bill, or the same will be taken  
for confessed and the cause set for  
hearing ex parte as to them. This  
notice will be published in the Knoxville  
Independent for four consecutive  
weeks.J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.  
A. C. Grimm, Sol.

## Strike is Averted.

The threatened strike of 6,000 waist  
and dress workers in Philadelphia will  
not be called. Such a strike was regarded  
impossible when the employers in that  
industry appealed to Mr. Smith as head  
of the arbitration board which settled  
the difficulties in that trade last year,  
to use his power for an amicable settle-  
ment of the differences between them  
and their employees. The union  
agreed to abide by the decision of the  
board.

UNION WISDOM.

Demand the label on your  
printed matter.Put your best and biggest  
money on the union label. It is a  
sure winner.Demand union made cigars. It  
is a guarantee against sweatshop  
and Chinese made cigars.Attend the meetings of your  
union and assist in the work.

Boost instead of knocking.

When you purchase a pair of  
shoes with the union label you  
assist the members of the Boot  
and Shoe Workers' International  
union.The purchasing power of the  
union earned dollar, rightly ap-  
plied, would ameliorate many of  
the unjust conditions which at  
present exist.

Federal Employees Organize.

Announcement was recently made of  
the organization of a labor union to be  
affiliated with the American Federation  
of Labor of federal employees in Chi-  
cago. The leaders said the formation  
of the union was a step in a nation-  
wide campaign to organize all of the  
400,000 employees of the government  
into a great labor party for the pur-  
pose of increasing wages and bettering  
working conditions. It was asserted  
that similar movements have been  
started in several eastern cities.